NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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MONEY-POWER RIDES HIGH

War-boom inflation roaring down on people of America

IN THE 15 WEEKS since the Korean War, price mark-ups have eaten away $5,000,000,000 of the $30,000,000,000 Congress voted for arms this year. In the same period corporate profits before taxes have reached an annual rate of $40,000,000,000. This tops the $35,000,000,000 annual rate, highest for any quarter in history, set in 1950's second quarter (estimates of President's Council of Economic Advisers).

This month workers earning up to $5,000 a year had their withholding tax jacked up 20%. That was to provide most of the additional $4,500,000,000 for arms asked by the President in July. **But price mark-ups have left the government just where it was; the people doubly out of pocket; the big bankers and businessmen who run the government raking in fantastic profits, subject to no excess profit tax.** Actually, the new tax law takes a smaller percentage bite out of corporate profits than the old one.

AIN'T SEEN NOTHIN' YET: Administration leaders predict the people will be "jolted" by next year's tax increase. Inspired stories from the Pentagon predict that military expenditures will jump this fiscal year to $70,000,000,000. **The Budget Bureau slashed non-military spending $580,000,000. This affects construction of homes, hospitals and rural electrification programs, flood control, land reclamation.**

Daily Express, London

Standard & Poor's told investors that military spending "ends the fear, recurrent in recent years, of a business recession or depression 'somewhere around the corner.'" S & P predicted, however, that "this inflation will get worse." Claude A. Putnam, head of the National Assn. of Manufacturers (dominated by Morgan, Rockefeller, Mellon, DuPont), was reported to have told a closed meeting of the President's Advisory Committee on Mobilization:

> "This tension has to break some time. We can't stand it indefinitely. A preventive war would be one way to end this intolerable situation. Our country, and especially business, can't stand interminable mobilization."

Otto Sayforth, U.S. Chamber of Commerce chief, was quoted as saying: "Personally I feel the same way."

LET IT ROLL: Although even the distorted Bureau of Labor Statistics index showed food prices up 1.4% in the last two weeks of September, White House sources said the President considers price controls premature.

Almost, it seemed, as a guilty joke, the President named to the post of Economic Stabilizer former America Firster Dr. Alan Valentine. Valentine, a director of Rockefeller's Freeport Sulphur Co. and of Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. (which with the German Zeiss Co. comprises the worldwide optical cartel), a former president of Syracuse University, is a long-time opponent of welfare spending as a "menace to the American way of life."

Named to head the Wage Stabilization Board was Cyrus Ching, veteran industrial relations expert for the Morgan-DuPont-Kuhn Loeb U.S. Rubber Co., and recently chief of the Federal Mediation Service.

The UN is five years old

In San Francisco on Oct. 24, 1945, the United Nations was born and the birth was attended by the hopes of all mankind. Today the world peace organization is more and more an arm of America's money-power policy—as evidenced by the sanctioning of intervention in Korea after the fact. But all mankind still hopes that the UN will re-establish peace in the world—and one powerful force that can swing it back on the road to peace is the people of America. By their ballot on Nov. 7 they can tell their government to get off the road to war—and stay off!

And the western world suffers

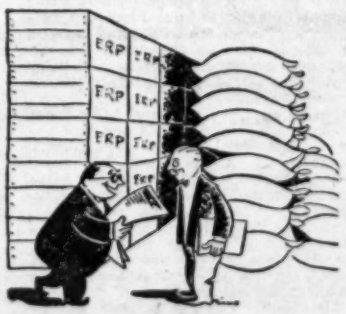
PRICES AND PROFITS climbed and living standards slid downward throughout the western world as the U.S.-directed shift to rearmament got under way. This was the picture:

BRITAIN: Wool prices have climbed 70% since July. Children's raincoats were up $1.40, radio batteries 18c, for example. London train and bus fares, postage on foreign letters were increased. Price rises of 25-50% were expected shortly on all clothing.

The Trades Union Congress and the annual Labor Party Conference at Margate demanded curbs on prices and profits and insisted on wage increases. The government replied by attempting to enforce the wage freeze with police power. Ten leaders of a walkout of 1,475 London gas workers were sentenced to a month in jail. The government said it was studying the outlawing of strikes.

In Washington where he asked for more U.S. dollars, Economic Affairs Minister Gaitskell said the heaviest burden of armaments must be carried by the people themselves as consumers and might well involve lower living standards. But last week demands for wage increases came from leaders of 3,500,000 workers.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT: Strong opposition to the arms program seemed to be developing among Labor's rank and file. The N.Y. **Times**, noting "a growing cleavage" between the rank and file and the leaders, reported that "a great many members of the Labor Party are disturbed over the foreign policy of Ernest Bevin." The Tory London **Observer** said delegates to the Margate conference were more concerned with peace than security and gave their loudest applause to Defense Minister Shinwell's statement: "War does not solve problems—it only creates them."



"Wonderful—more bad news!" Front, Brussels

N.Y. **Post** correspondent Arthur Schlesinger Jr. found "a large portion of the rank and file of the Labor Party is unhappy over UN action in Korea." Labor MP Emrys Hughes told the conference: "We have made hell on earth in Korea and we call it collective security." Labor MP G. Heeley said:

> "American capitalism is hated in the colonial world because it has introduced the most diabolical methods of persecution that the peoples have ever known under imperialism."

France

The government said arms spending would be jumped from $1,200,000,000 to $2,450,-

(Continued on Page 3)

Another time—another atrocity

THE present campaign to convince Americans that the North Koreans have committed frightful atrocities, while North Korean charges of atrocities by the other side are either suppressed or discounted on the ground that "Americans wouldn't do or countenance such things," brings to mind the story of a previous U.S. intervention against socialist forces in Asia.

In his book **America's Siberian Adventure**, the full report on our role in the military intervention against the Russian Revolution of 1917, Gen. W. S. Graves, who commanded U.S. forces in Siberia, thus quoted one of his respected officers:

"I came within an ace of pulling off my uniform, joining those poor people (the Bolsheviks), and helping them as best I could. The atrocities committed by the armies which were supplied and aided by the Allies were so fearful that many men in the American Army became sympathetic to the peasants. When this occurred, the more reactionary elements in the Allied Military Group accused the American Army of being overloaded with Russian Jews from New York, despite the well-known fact that this force consisted chiefly of Californians."

Wrote Gen. Graves: "The press was constantly being told that the Bolsheviks were the Russians who were committing these terrible excesses, and propaganda had been used to such an extent that no one ever believed that atrocities were being committed against the Bolsheviks." When the details of a Jewish pogrom committed by the anti-Soviets were reported to the U.S., the Commanding General was reprimanded for allowing the report to pass uncensored.

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the progressive newsweekly

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Vol. 2, No. 47 — 178 — OCTOBER 18, 1950

BEGINNING IN THE OCT. 25 ISSUE
"America's Fighting Heritage"
by ELMER BENSON
National Chairman of the Progressive Party
A SERIES OF INFORMATIVE ARTICLES POINTING THE ROLE OF AMERICANS IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

REPORT TO READERS

Important notice!

UNLESS WE HEAR FROM YOU PRONTO, your GUARDIAN beginning with the first of November issue will come to you the way it used to before we undertook to wrap all mailed copies last August.

As we reported last week, the expense of wrapping the whole subscription run began to eat us out of house and home, and the work involved slowed down delivery.

We will continue to send it to you wrapped, if we have your individual request. So—drop us a postcard or a note to this effect (preferably with the renewal of your subscription).

ON RENEWALS, WE RECEIVED QUITE A FLURRY after last week's Report to Readers. Many of them had notes advising us we have been saps for not charging our full subscription price of $2 a year all along, instead of the bargain $1 as we had been doing since mid-1949. The answer is still the same: we set the $1 price to sign up a large readership in a hurry. It certainly helped in doubling our subscription circulation in the year 1949-50, but now times are tougher and we must restore the $2 price.

However, we will continue the bargain $5-a-year rate for you who have been taking weekly bundles of five copies for redistribution. This is just about the best circulation booster we've found.

IF YOU WANT TO CONTINUE getting your paper wrapped, why not join the $5-a-year bundle boosters? You can hand out the extra four to friends—or peddle them at a nickel a copy and get your bait back with dividends. Also, you can re-mail your extra copies in an open-end wrapper for a one-cent stamp, if you like. You can put your own return address on the wrapper so that people will know where the paper comes from. No notes inside, however; that's against postal regulations.

Whatever you decide, please let us know in a hurry. We have to make the full changeover during the next two weeks to get off to a smooth new start in November.

IN ANY CASE, WHY NOT RENEW your subscription right now—even though it may have a few months to run—AND GIVE US A REAL SEND-OFF AS WE START OUR THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION. Though we haven't mentioned it in big black headlines, next week is our Second Anniversary Issue (1948-1950), and we couldn't ask for a more welcome present than your renewal and the good wishes it will carry.

THE MAIL BAG

A case for Freud?

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Truman's recent attack on the Marines recalls to mind the song that was popular in World War I:

Ho! for the conyak! Ho for the wine!
Ho! for the Mam'sell's, everyone fine!
Ho! for the hardtack, bully beef and beans,
To Hell with the Kaiser and the G-- D--- Marines!

Could be the ghost of Freud would say Harry got an Oedipus complex when he was Capt. Harry, and has never gottten over his infantile conditioning. Natalie Schretter

Getting wise in Iowa

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

A lot of us here are working to eliminate our Congressman from this district. He does not represent us. He refused to sign the Townsend petition but went to Congress under the Townsend banner. All he has done is to play politics. Here is hoping people in the U. S. A. will get wise to what is going on and upset the capitalistic apple cart in Washington. Keep up your good work. A. A. Stiegers

Long may you wave

NEW YORK, N. Y.

I'm giving home permanents for the price of a subscription. More coming. E. K. Lubarsky

More Marcs wanted

LA HABRA, CALIF.

We must make the people of the U. S. conscious of the fact that if they got such men as Marcantonio in all the federal, state and city offices we could do the political, economic and social housecleaning that is so much needed. Your revival of the phrase "government of the people by the rascals for the rich" never did fit our country as well as now. In 48 years as editor and publisher of magazines I have seen much that needs changing, and at 83 years of age still feel that you and we are on the right road and will overcome evil by good. Yours for world unity.

John T. Miller
Human Culture Digest

The "wench" system

LAS CRUCES, N. M.

Just a few decades after the Civil War I heard a "bigity" old woman lamenting the loss of her black slaves. She added: "I still like to live where there are lots of niggers for it is easy to get a wench to do a large family washing for a pint of sorgum." I was a child then but I understood it and my sympathy was with the "wench." Now I am beginning to get old, and as a minister of the Gospel of Christ for many years my sympathy is still with the "wench" class, whether black, yellow, brown or white all over this sin-cursed earth.

Arming and calling it defense is the surest and straightest road to war any nation ever took; a fool could see that if he or she would only open one eye. We know that if our Lord was now on earth in the flesh he would suffer the ignominious crucifixion before he would join anybody's army. Yet here we go to fight that the masters may still have some kind of slaves.

If we continue in the course we have been led in since the death of the late Roosevelt, it will be too bad ere long. Where is Hitler? Where is the Kaiser? Where are the Czar and Napoleon and all the rest that traveled just as we are being led? They are dust and ichabod. Have we no sense at all? Don't we know that all this propaganda in our time about preserving freedom, religion, democracy, etc., is only repeating the past and comes from the brain of men that know nothing of the spirit of the meek and lowly Christ? It comes from cruel, ungodly brains bent on seeing that a system with plenty of "niggers" and "wenches" (regardless of color) shall not pass from the earth.

Elder P. L. Jones

Saps and infants?

REDONDO BEACH, CALIF.

Dollars to doughnuts, if the American people knew the facts about the Korean war, no more young American boys would be dying in it.

As it is, almost everyone I hear talking about it, declares that Russia is responsible—as, indeed, for all the evil going on in the planet—or are we just saps and infants that have never grown up and can't see how we are being fooled with propaganda? Mrs. Carol H. Turvey

Daily Express, London

"I can assure you, Madam, that none of this will be exported to Russia."

The new golden calf

VICTORIA, B. C., CANADA

Does not Korea belong to the Korean people? Also, did not "the powers that be" in the U. S. A. vow to do away with colonialism?

Why then have they got their representatives and bases practically everywhere in the world? The hatred the U. S. is sowing will boomerang to throttle the "golden calf" they so fondly worship. Ellen Hart

Drafting capital

LEETONIA, OHIO

I am surprised to learn that a reader of the GUARDIAN should not know that the drive against communism means a drive against labor, civil rights, religious and national minorities, and a drive for war.

Proposing that we "draft capital and personnel" is only giving all-out support to the war. You can't stop the warmakers by adopting their program and reinforcing it in this manner. Don't think the slogan "drafting capital" will be so untasty to the big capitalists whose war it is. Already, they call the income tax a draft of capital. Mr. Baruch's plan is nothing in their eyes but an extension of that draft.

John W. Marshall

Seldes and the 100%ers

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Enclosed is a check for $5. It is not a tremendous amount, but what makes it important is that the original five was sent to George Seldes' In Fact. It was returned to me because as by now most of your readers must know, In Fact is no longer published.

Seldes received his final blow from liberals that could not see eye-to-eye with his view of Korea's troubles. I do not see his view either, but I do recognize his past fine work and his present value to humanity. None of us can prove that we are 100% right at this moment, nor at any moment. We merely believe we are right, but that does not mean that we cannot be honestly mistaken.

The best ally the fascists everywhere have is the willingness of the liberal minded to destroy his fellow liberal. All liberal and left-wing groups in this country have a history of disagreement. It is the curse of all progressive groups that they will not work with anyone that deviates a hair's breath from party or group purity.

Let us not have bitterness, frustration or pet ideas and bias divide us. The rats will go their way, somehow. Let us not believe the first lie we hear, lest we fall victim to it ourselves, later. Unless the progressives can learn to stop dividing themselves by making attacks on other progressives, the time is at hand when there will be no progressives. Leroy Dixon

The least of these

LOOMIS, CALIF.

I say if they could they'd wrap the Prince of Peace in war material, and send him to the front. They come near doing just that when they dress up and send away young men who don't want to kill people. Christ said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." (Whether it is to feed them, bomb them, or send them to a game of human slaughter.)

I'm not a preacher, but does the A-bomb make a total eclipse over the golden rule? D. E. Lonnem

In honor of Adolf

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

All progressives should sign the "Crusade for Freedom" petition with the name of the man whose memory it honors: A. Schickelgruber.

It would not be amiss to ask the attendant what national capital maintains racial segregation as an official policy, and if they get the correct answer to sign as JIM CROW. Benito McGuire

Fear is the enemy

STOCKTON, CALIF.

Last time I wrote to you it was to question—this time, having just read your issue of Sept. 27, with the excellent policy statement of the Progressive Party and the useful reminder of the constitutional rights of the American people, I can wholeheartedly endorse your stand.

Marcantonio is magnificent. In his speech of Sept. 20 to Congress he puts the finger on Public Enemy No. 1 in U. S. today—Fear: fear of the Russians, fear of U. S. Communists, fear that oneself or one's organization will be labelled communist or subversive, fear of losing what we have (or like to think that one day we shall have), and deepest fear of all among the salary and wage earners, fear of losing their job.

I cannot remember ever before having lived in an atmosphere so permeated with fear. If we—you, the IPP and all those of good will and courage—can succeed in exorcising the demon fear America will become once more the land of the free and the home of the brave. Sybil Sticht

Madam, we feel safe

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Here is our $5 contribution to your newspaper. We shall continue to support the GUARDIAN and all it stands for—but should you change your policy I shall come to New York and punch you in the nose.

Mrs. Helen Cnolatas

All the way

SWANSEA, MASS.

We progressives dare not relax for one moment or neglect to keep open our one channel through which we can hear the truth. I will try to get the four friends to read the GUARDIAN. Keep up the struggle, we are with you all the way.

Bertha Bazell

Our way of life

Embarrassed by a Bill of Rights,
Reluctant to unwrap it,
We mark the man a Communist
Who doesn't yearn to scrap it.

If you don't "Ja" to everything
We say—and call it true,
We've got our blood hounds on your trail,
We've got a name for you.

We have a flawless formula,
A technique of attack
That saves you all the bother
Of the right to answer back.

If you won't comment Yes or No,
Say folks should be exempt
From publishing their politics,
We get you on contempt.

Or if you say you Are-Not-One,
Nor Have-You-Ever-Been,
You're lying—See? And Perjury
Is how we'll get you in.

But if you say, "I'm-One, So-What?"
You're guilty and no waiting,
For who the hell cares then at all
What laws we're abrogating?

I recommend Our Way of Life,
That all the world should sigh for,
I recommend Our Way of Life,
The kind men like to die for.

—Kathryn Peck

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN
17 MURRAY STREET
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Ruinous war-boom inflation hits U.S. and western world

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000, asked for $3,000,000,000 arms aid. Butter was up 7 francs, bread one franc in a host of increases which were pushing the cost of living upward.

Higher taxes for the average Frenchman were being prepared. He already pays 30% more of his income in taxes than the average American though his income is only about a third as large. Average French wages are under $14 a week. Most U.S. Marshall Plan money, as U.S. businesssman Thomas W. Kendall reported last week, "is funneled into syndicates and cartels of all kinds."

In the N.Y. **Herald Tribune** last week-end Servan Schreiber, French journalist with close government connections, reported:

> The standard of life of the French worker has decreased by 20% in less than four months. . . . In the last three weeks the Socialist and Christian unions have joined the Communists in several instances, making for that dreaded "unity of action," the paramount aim of the Stalinists.

Austria

The government, apparently at the instigation of Marshall Plan officials, negotiated a wage-price agreement which lifted prices on most consumer goods and presented workers with the prospect of a 30% cut in their living standards.

Workers frow all Vienna's industrial districts and 300 factories throughout the country responded with a general strike. The government called it a "Communist putsch," said it was backed by Soviet occupation authorities and crushed it with thousands of police. The U.S. sent a formal note to Austria's Chancellor Figl pledging its support and praising the government's "firmness and determination."

Australia

The government increased military spending by 50% and sales taxes on consumer goods as much as 25%. The London **Observer** reported from Sydney:

> A change has come over public thinking in the last three months . . . the public is no longer remotely interested in the machinations of Australia's Communist Party. The one thing worrying all Australians . . . is the rising cost of living.

Soviet Union

Amid these doleful reports, four articles from Moscow correspondent Harrison Salisbury in the N.Y. **Times** presented a curious contrast. Salisbury reported that Moscow and other Soviet cities are in the midst of a gigantic building effort; that the Russians talk peace and domestic affairs, particularly about the great new hydroelectric projects recently announced; that there is an abundance of consumer goods whose prices remain unchanged since the cuts of last spring. He wrote:

> There are in Moscow today no signs of hoarding or panic buying of foods or consumer goods, as might have been expected if the general public felt that war was near or likely. . . . The prices of butter, sugar and shoes remain unchanged from the reductions announced last March. Possibly more important than any of these facts is the evidence that exists on every side that the Soviet Government has made no radical alteration in its economic program as a result of the war in Korea and Soviet-U.S. tension. . . . But most significant of all from the economic point of view is the enormous expenditure of money, labor and materials that the Soviet Government is now putting into the construction and repair of purely civilian and entirely non-military facilities.

WAR & PEACE

Mac & Harry chat as U.S. "totally destroys" Korea

IN 1940-41 Hitler's Luftwaffe shocked the world with its mass raid on the British town of Coventry, and briefly added a new word to the English language: "coventryize". The word was inadequate to cover U.S. Air Force activities in Korea. As the UN convention against genocide (mass extermination and persecution of peoples) went into effect this week, Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the name of the UN could point to the almost "total destruction" promised in his Oct. 1 ultimatum.

In nearly four months of war the U.S.A.F., by both North Korean and U.S. accounts, had destroyed all the industries of North Korea, leveled most of its towns and cities. Almost a month ago the U.S. said there were no more "strategic targets" in North Korea. But not all communities had yet been smashed. Last week, a 37-ship task force led by the U.S.S. Missouri shelled four already-battered cities on Korea's east coast; one, Chongjin, only 40 miles from Russia and 35 from Manchuria. A UP reporter aboard the Missouri wrote:

> It's easy—almost pathetically easy—to pulverize a city like Chongjin when you have the stuff we have. But it must be awful for the North Korean industrial center and for the 190,000 persons who live—or lived there. . . . To the young gunners it's just a target, one they can't miss.

"TERRIBLE LIBERATION": Russia protested to Washington that a U.S. plane bombed and strafed a city 60 miles inside the Siberian border. The U.S. refused to accept the note, maintaining it should be delivered to the UN. China warned again that it could not stand idly by while its neighbors were invaded. At Lake Success a member of an Asian delegation asked a reporter:

> "If Russia intervened in a civil war in Mexico, leveled Mexican cities by saturation bombing, violated U.S. frontiers by bombing Houston, shelled cities 50 miles from the U.S., seized Cuba, maintained a bomber patrol along the U.S. coast as the U.S. does along the China coast, what would you do?"

In Pyongyang, to which MacArthur's forces were rapidly advancing, North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung said his people face a "grave crisis" and called on "the People's Army and Partisans to fight till the day of victory." From Seoul the correspondent of the London **Sunday Times** cabled that the city is "three-fourths destroyed" and that "50,000 civilians died in the last five days of battle. . . . Few people have suffered so terrible a liberation."

HAYMAKING ON WAKE: Gen. MacArthur left Korea and Tokyo briefly at the week-end to hold a three-hour conference with President Truman and a battery of Pentagon and State Dept. officials on desolate Wake Island. **Business Week** described the conference as strictly a political show, "a substitute for the cross-country stumping tour that Korea canceled." In the N.Y. **Daily News** columnist John O'Donnell snorted:

> Wake Island is and always has been one of the worst spots in the Pacific to stage a political show. . . . A one-hour heart-to-heart talk by former Capt. Truman of Battery B of the Missouri National Guard with the outstanding military genius of this century isn't going to make much political hay for the Fair Dealers.

Whatever political hay the Democrats hoped to make from the trip, MacArthur—"preoccupied and impatient to return to Tokyo"—seemed unimpressed by his Commander-in-Chief's flight half around the world to make his acquaintance. The two men talked for an hour alone, for two hours with their aides, then the "historic" conference was over.

ASK THE PRESS-AGENT: The President said he'd "never had a more satisfactory conference since I've been President." The N.Y. **Times'** Anthony Leviero said Truman left Wake

> . . . like an insurance salesman who has at last signed up an important prospect, while the latter appeared dubious over the extent of the coverage.

MacArthur told reporters who asked for his impressions of Truman:

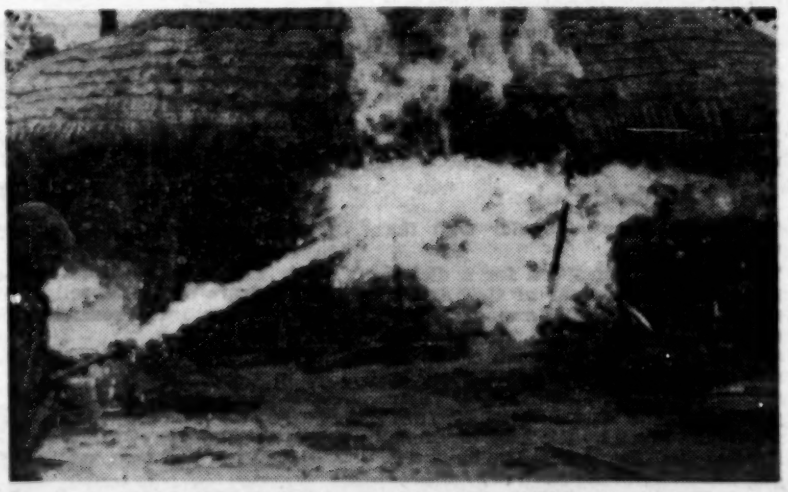
> "All the comments will have to come from the publicity man of the President."

When MacArthur's pilot sought to commandeer a jeep to carry the general away from the conference meeting, the jeep driver replied testily: "Well, if it's an order. . . ." Back in Tokyo the general said "the President's visit cannot fail to arouse great enthusiasm throughout the Far East."

IS IT WAR? The President's press secretary, Charles Ross, said the conferees discussed Korea chiefly and touched on the Japanese peace treaty. Formosa, he said, was not taken up. But at Lake Success and in the world's capitals the main question was: Would Truman under pressure from MacArthur and his political allies in the U.S. take the U.S. into war, even though an undeclared war, against China?

In a 90-minute interview with **Life** correspondent John Osborne, following the President's attempted suppression

(Continued on following page)



WHY THE AMERICANS WILL NOT BE LOVED IN KOREA
A flame-thrower wipes out a hut to prevent snipers using it.

Your $$ now can help re-elect Marcantonio

W. E. B. DuBois and Vito Marcantonio

THE 1950 NATIONAL CONVENTION of the Progressive Party in Chicago unanimously voted the campaign to re-elect Congressman Vito Marcantonio as the top priority job of the whole party, nationwide.

WITH THREE WEEKS of campaigning and canvassing ahead, "Marc" has in hand more than 40,000 signed pledges of constituents who intend to vote for him. This figure represents better than 40% of all the eligible voters in the Congressional district—despite a three-party gangup against him with a single Republican-Democratic-Liberal candidate. The margin for Marcantonio's victory must be gained between now and Nov. 7—and with nationwide help it can be gained!

DIRECTLY linked in national importance to the Marcantonio campaign in New York City is the statewide campaign of Dr. William E. B. DuBois, world-famous scholar and peace leader, for U.S. Senator on the ALP-Progressive ticket. The American Labor Party, in its first full independent statewide ticket since the party was founded in 1936, has smashed the ancient walls of prejudice with the DuBois candidacy, giving the citizens of New York their first chance to elect a Negro to the U.S. Senate since Reconstruction days.

PROGRESSIVES EVERYWHERE in America should rally behind these campaigns in these closing hours. This is YOUR opportunity—whether you are a Californian or a New Yorker, no matter what your city or state—to get in your licks in the fight to send Marcantonio back to Congress and to roll up an immense peace vote in the most populous state in the union.

THE EDITORS AND STAFF OF NATIONAL GUARDIAN urge you to send the most substantial contribution you possibly can—immediately!—to the campaign committee for these candidates and their running mates. It may be only $1, it could be $100 or $1,000.

Whatever you can afford—send it TODAY to:

TREASURER, COMMITTEE TO ELECT A.L.P. CANDIDATES
17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

(Continued from preceding page)

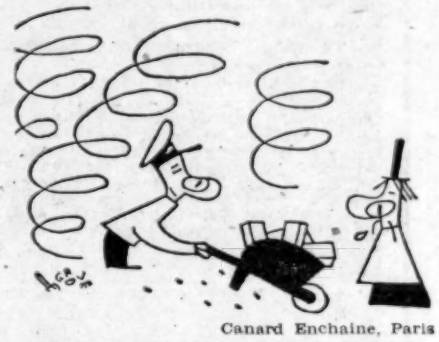
of his Aug. 28 message to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, MacArthur said in sum that the U.S. must help Chiang Kai-shek reconquer the Chinese mainland. MacArthur's minimum program for the Far East—intervention in Formosa, fortification and rearmament of Japan, military support to France in Indo-China—was accepted by the Administration last spring. Hugh Deane, former Tokyo correspondent, pointed out in the N.Y. **Compass** that if the President again yields to the General,

> **. . . he can adopt at once MacArthur's grand design; or, as he has done before, and is more likely to do this time, he can yield a little here and there, each concession providing a new basis for the next concession, until in the end MacArthur's policy has again become the President's own.**

HO SCORES: Meanwhile in Indo-China the people's army of Ho Chi Minh scored its greatest victory in four years when it drove the French from a string of strong points along the China border and annihilated the retreating army of 3,500. Saigon reports said France was considering putting the issue up to the UN but the U.S. didn't favor this course because of India's support of Ho. An unconfirmed report in the N.Y. **Compass** said the U.S. would give the French naval and air aid.

In Korea, American soldiers greeted the news of Ho's victories with "good old fashioned American cusswords." They told U.S. newsmen:

"Here we go again!"



Canard Enchaine, Paris

"General MacArthur returns Seoul to you with his compliments."

UNITED NATIONS

U.S. cooks up deal to get around the veto

LAST week the U.S. was pushing in the UN Political Committee Secy. Acheson's four-point proposal for transferring to the Assembly the Security Council's peace-preserving powers under the Charter. The proposal is that if the Big Five disagree on how to deal with a threat to the peace, the Assembly be convened within 24 hours on the vote of **any seven** Council members, with power to take action. This is Washington's effort to get around the "veto"—the Charter rule that the Council Big Five must agree on any resolution of substance.

Stripping the Council of its prerogatives had become essential to Washington cold warriors because admission of the new China into UN (China being one of the permanent Big Five) is now seen as inevitable. Even without the "veto," the U.S. could not rely on a seven-vote majority for convening a special General Assembly session, since India, Egypt and Yugoslavia often vote with the Soviets.

The first essential to make the Acheson plan work was, therefore, to replace Egypt (whose term expires in January) with a reliable pro-Western delegate on the Council. This was what lent vital importance to the contest between Lebanon and Turkey for Egypt's seat—won by Turkey on whom the U.S. can rely. Lebanon, which could properly have been considered a representative of the Arab bloc, might have imitated Egypt's recent independent attiude.

A SURE THING: With the Netherlands replacing Norway and Brazil replacing Cuba, Washington's seven votes in the Council are now reasonably safe even with the new China represented there. If the principle of unanimity is abandoned, the West will thus make up for the advantage it lost in the world by the advent of a new Chinese regime.

The ball will be tossed to the Assembly, where the U.S. commands about 40 votes—the necessary two-thirds majority to pass anything the opposition doesn't like. Half of this majority consists of the Latin-American bloc—a group so solidly pro-Washington that it is as if the U.S. had 20 seats of its own in the world organization.

Opposition to the Acheson proposal came from the Soviets, Poles, Czechs, and to a lesser degree from India and Pakistan. Russia's Vishinsky said that some of the points were acceptable, notably the creation of an investigating commission to report on events; but he stood flatly on the provisions of the Charter in rejecting the proposal that **any** seven Council members could call a special Assembly session. In London and Paris, too, there were worries about this major tampering with the Charter. The London **Observer** reported:

> **Both the British and French held back till the last minute before deciding to commit themselves to action which, it is generally agreed, will radically transform the UN and completely departs from the meaning and intent of the Charter. . . . Many supporters, including United Kingdom delegates, privately admit considerable apprehension over what the General Assembly might do with additional power to recommend the use of armed force. Particularly, countries with colonial possessions are nervous that the resolution, intended against Soviet Russia, might boomerang against them in the end.**

U.S. UEBER ALLES: But the U.S. was determined to get what it wanted. What it wanted was automatic Assembly approval to send its own troops to interfere with whatever international development it dislikes—that is, the advent of any new socialist regime or an anti-colonial revolt.

In the face of this U.S. drive, Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky's renewed bid last week for peaceful negotiation of Soviet-American differences was impressive. He said:

> **"Some say only force can impress the Soviet Union. They say that only when the Soviet Union is made to shake in its boots can understanding be reached. What a profound and deep mistake! It will be a long time before the Soviet Union can be made to shake in its boots before anyone. . . . Since the wartime policy of cooperation, some nations have gone on to a tough policy. . . . Why not get back to the old wartime policy. . . ? Then things may change. . . . If you want to heal the wound, we should get together and see what can be done."**

Anybody else?

"Mr. Rhee is very popular with the army."

This classical definition for a dictatorship was the answer of Col. Alfred Katzin, South African personal representative of Secy.-Gen. Trygve Lie, when he reported back from a trip to Seoul last week and was asked whether Premier Syngman Rhee had popular support in South Korea. Katzin backed the position taken by the Interim Committee of the new Korean Commission (Australia, Chile, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey, Thailand), which decided that Rhee's authority should not be extended to North Korea.

Literary Gazette, Moscow

SYNGMAN RHEE

IS YOUR TOWN A-BOMB-HAPPY?

Strategy of terror applied

By Lawrence Emery

But the worst property damage was almost insignificant when compared to the agonizing human toll. People ten miles away were blinded by the flash of the explosions. The heat was so intense that it burned shadows into concrete—all that remained of unfortunates seared to wisps of ashes near the bomb sites. Other persons close to the explosions were burned to death. First rescue workers to reach the disaster scenes found hundreds blinded, dazed and burned lying in the rubble or leaning dumbly against shattered walls. Others were buried so deeply it will be days before their bodies can be removed. Medical men say more deaths are inevitable because of exposure to radiation. All available hospital beds in Chicago and its surrounding communities were jammed with victims Monday afternoon even before the third bomb exploded. By nightfall some were being removed to hospitals as far away as Cleveland, St. Louis and Denver.

—From an imaginative account in the Chicago "Sun-Times" of a mock atom bomb attack on the city.

THE mock raid was held Sept. 18. Three imaginary bombs "exploded" over the city. The estimates were: "dead," 129,000; "injured," 129,000; 12½-square-mile area "totally destroyed or damaged beyond repair"; another 78.7 square miles "less seriously damaged."

For three days some 700 observers, including four governors, 20 mayors, 30 federal experts, scores of police, fire and defense chiefs, and representatives of Britain, Canada and Hawaii held a "critique" to examine the work of Chicago's civil defense organization. They judged that it took two weeks to treat all casualties and shelter the homeless.

Sheriff Walsh told the "critique" participants of methods to "control panic." If all else fails, he said, "standby procedures have been mapped to divert the populace as one would a stampede of cattle."

IT'S TERRIFIC: On Sept. 18 the National Security Resources Board issued a master-plan for civil defense against atom-bomb attacks calling for millions of volunteers. It compiled a list of 140 "critical target areas" in the U.S. but did not publish it; governors were told of the targets in their states.

Twenty states have adopted new civil defense laws; 14 are operating on World War II set-ups; 14 states have civil defense agencies set up by executive order. The federal government plans to issue 30 civil defense manuals. Nearly 200 cities have already had actual practice in defense against an atom-bomb raid. Many schools in the nation now conduct atom-bomb drills with the children, from kindergarten up, herded into basements to await the all-clear while they practice with a Geiger counter.

What is all this doing to the American nervous system? When a short-circuit occurred recently in a New York City subway, 1,000 passengers stampeded with cries of "A-Bomb!" and trampled each other; a score were injured. When, a week ago, a series of sewer explosions blew manhole covers into the air in Brooklyn, the eight-block-square area was thrown into a panic with cries of "War!" and "The Russians!" Millions are being infected with a fear that they are in imminent danger of physical annihilation.

GOD, ETC.: Many a politician calculates that if such fear becomes sufficiently acute, it will be considered morally justifiable to atom-bomb the enemy first. In fact, new trends in current comment on the A-bomb attempt to make the weapon a "humane" instrument—against an enemy. A featured letter in the N.Y. **Times** asserts that "the A-bomb might be used as the most humane, moral and ef-

The progress

fective weapon in the world among nations." Dr. Arthur develop the A-bomb, writes magazine that God condone Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Much of the official thin is concerned less with peo Dr. Eugene Rabinowitch, a istry and editor of the **Bulle tists**, said in Chicago on Sep

> **"Not the death of millions industry and transportation, our survival. . . . The main p save the greatest number of the heartbeat of the nation**

IT'S HOPELESS: Other au telling us that there is li against an A-bomb. Dr. V director of weapons researc is "no defense" and that it design an atom-proof build the San Francisco County that even the evacuation o area would be impossible.

> **"The people would just ha have radio-active cars and the taminated areas."**

Discussion of plant dis gotten nowhere, even thoug agencies. A survey by the Estate Boards produced th "government force" could The government itself is c key agencies over a 30-mile

DOGTAGS & CHAMBERMA agencies go on with their w that total disaster is only which rates itself the nati the noisiest U.S. city on A a campaign on to extermi teurs could inoculate them The Chicago **Tribune** wants way deepened so that 50 evacuated by boat. A dri Chicagoan wear an identi

POLITICS

ALP girds for its biggest fight; registration is high

MORE THAN 1,000,000 New Yorkers waited until the last day to register, then came through handsomely, breaking the city's record for an off-year. The 2,808,998 total topped last year's figure by 33,674, fell only 505,250 short of the 1948 Presidential election registration.

Every politician wore a stiff upper lip. This was the story the figures told for the embattled ALP:

- Registration in Rep. Marcantonio's four districts showed a slight gain over 1949, with Marc's strongest areas holding their own.
- An ALP stronghold on Manhattan's lower east side dropped slightly. In Brooklyn, drops in ALP areas of Brownsville, Bedford-Stuyvesant and New Lots were more than offset by gains in Flatbush, Williamsburg and East New York. The Tremont section in the Bronx dropped somewhat. In Queens, Long Island City areas where ALP has strength matched last year's mark; Astoria showed a gain; Jamaica dropped.
- In all, the 356,000 progressives who voted for Marc for mayor last year

ied on a nationwide scale

Minneapolis Star

ogress of man.

world to prevent or stop war
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Bulletin of the Atomic Scien-
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illions, but the disorganization of tion, will be the main threat to main problem will be, not how to ber of lives, but how to prevent tion from stopping."

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ERMAIDS: But civil defense
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nly hours away. In Chicago,
nation's No. 1 target and is
on A-bomb matters, there is
erminate rats because sabo-
hem and spread an epidemic.
vants the Illinois River water-
t 500,000 persons could be
A drive is on to make every
dentification tag. A defense conference was held to form an industrial security organization to combat factory spies and sabotage; measures proposed included fingerprinting and loyalty checks for all factory workers, standard anti-union techniques.

In New York City, where a civil defense organization of 450,000 is planned and where it is warned a single A-bomb would produce 160,000 casualties, cops are calling on all building managers to advise them on "panic control." The City Council has before it a scheme to build $450,000,000 worth of dual A-bomb shelters and parking garages under parks, playgrounds and buildings. The Sherry-Netherland, high-hat hotel, offers its guests two basement floors, with Geiger counters attached, for shelters, and reassures them that chambermaids, housemen and bellmen have been ordered to remain at their posts until all guests are safely tucked away. Dr. Marcus Kogel, Commissioner of Hospitals, reported that 400 railroad boxcars would be needed to contain sufficient first aid material for one A-bomb explosion.

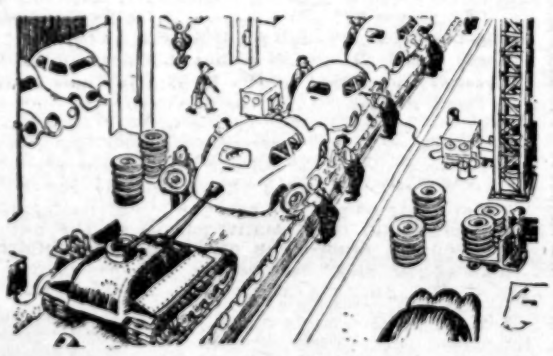
TO THE QUARRIES! During the week it was announced that the nation's 1,500,000 Girl Scouts would be "integrated" in the civil defense organizations.

In Kansas City the sheriff made a survey of surrounding quarries, reported that six of them have enough underground space to hold 840,000 persons. His favorite A-bomb shelter is The Grotto, an abandoned quarry with 14 underground acres.

In Jackson, Mich., the task of blood-typing the town's 51,000 residents and equipping them with dogtags was under way.

On the West Coast, about 20 times a day teams of jet fighters take off to identify planes approaching San Francisco from the Pacific. According to Brig. Gen. William M. Morgan, vice-commander of the Western Air Defense Force, the planes are fully armed and "ready to shoot." Daily cost: $20,000.

IT'S SIMPLE: In Washington some 400 mayors and defense officials met to criticize the federal



New York Times

government for being slow with more detailed civil defense plans, and for failure to date to provide cities with funds and equipment.

In Birmingham, Ala., a newspaper conducted a poll of its readers on the question of who should have priority in limited shelter space. They voted politicians last.

While civil defense heads describe the horrors of an A-bomb attack and predict astronomical casualties, there is one thing they refuse to tell the public: the simple defense against the A-bomb is to ban it. But this would be a blow to 84 concerns in the U.S. making 180 different kinds of instruments for detecting radio-active objects. These firms expect to do an $8,000,000 business this year.

seemed to be still there, capable, if mobilized, to hold Row C for the ALP. To do so they will have to top the Liberal Party's vote. Marc summed up:

"The registration figures are good news for the people but a bitter pill for the Tammany-Liberal Party bosses, the Experience (in doubletalk) Party candidate, and the Dewey-Hanley-Corsi puppets of the Chase National Bank."

FLYING START UPSTATE: A 15-car delegation greeted the ALP statewide candidates Sunday morning at Buffalo, their first stop on a week-long upstate tour. There more than 300 gathered at an afternoon rally, 100 at an evening dinner. They heard the candidates rally the fight to "hold Row C for peace."

GUARDIAN's and ALP's John T. McManus (running for governor) reported that the press blackout held. Reporters showed up but their stories never reached print. In spite of this the candidates found a combination of high enthusiasm and down-to-earth ward-by-ward organization in Buffalo.

GOP HOPES: Though Democrats, Republicans and Liberals insisted they were cheerful, the Republicans found better reason in the figures than did either of the other two parties. Democratic leaders, faced with a drain of votes by independent Impellitteri, had earlier indicated they would need a registration of 3,000,000 to breathe easy. The Republicans could also point to gains in their own upper-class strongholds: Times Square, Middle East Side; Park Avenue; Bayridge and Park Slope in Brooklyn; in many areas of Queens, though the large recent influx into that borough left the trend there in doubt.

Upstate, where Republicans must lead overwhelmingly to balance the city's Democratic vote, registration figures were inconclusive although showing an overall increase over the last state vote in 1946. Buffalo, which elected a Republican mayor last year, dropped—but so did Syracuse which last year elected a Democratic mayor. Strongly Democratic Albany gained slightly over last year's city vote.

SURRENDERING LIBERALS: Vito Marcantonio, campaigning for re-election to Congress against an unprecedented three-party gang-up, picked the Liberal Party as his target of the week. In an open letter to voters he had this to say about Liberal Party Chairman Adolf A. Berle, Jr.:

He was kicked out of Franklin D. Roosevelt's cabinet because of his fascist tendencies and his opposition to FDR's peace plans. This same Berle today favors rearming the Nazis of Germany. He was also attorney for the big mortgage conspiracy of 30 large banks who denied the necessary loans for New York City's slum clearance.

At the Liberal Party convention on Sept. 7, 1950, Mr. Berle said: "Liberals must sacrifice the luxury of saving our souls and having a glorious time tilting at things that should be changed." Those are the words of all-out double-cross and surrender. . . .

Of Rep. Walter Lynch, running for governor on the Liberal Party ticket as well as the Democratic, Marc wrote:

Lynch voted for the McCarran concen-

tration camp bill, greeted the notorious anti-Semite Gen. Wladislaw Anders at the Waldof-Astoria Hotel on Oct. 1, 1950 (GUARDIAN, Sept. 27, 1950.) He voted to freeze wages but not to tax big business excess profits. Cong. Lynch voted in 1946 to break the railroad workers' strike by drafting the railroad workers into the military service.

Of his opponent James G. Donovan, backed by Liberal, Democratic and Republican machines:

In my own district the Liberal Party leaders again betray their own members and the American people by backing a man who publicly states he favors Franco, the butcher of Spain; who wants war with China to back up the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek; who says, "The Taft-Hartley law is not an issue in this campaign."

THIS WAY TO WAR: Donovan himself boosted Marc's peace campaign last week when he told the Junior Group of the Women's National Republican Club:

"We're headed into a serious clash with a different civilization; at the risk of being called a warmonger—in the vernacular —I say that if it's a question of 'them' or 'us' I'm for war."

The ammunition for a peace victory was at hand. Marc's headquarters needed only more door-bell ringers to use it.

Kenny files for mayor of L.A.

"I WOULDN'T be surprised if I turn out to be the yeast in the pretty flabby mix we've had so far," commented Robert W. Kenny, progressive Democrat and independent candidate for mayor of Los Angeles. "This town is ripe for real popular government. New York finally got it under LaGuardia. Now it's our turn."

The "flabby mix" is the mayoralty mess. Despite all the legal monkey-wrenches Mayor Fletcher Bowron could throw in the course of a year's litigation, the question of his recall will be on the ballot in November. Mayor Bowron was elected as a reformer but his administration soon fell apart in the light of exposures that featured close links between prostitution rings and high police officials.

As part of the recall resolution seven candidates have filed for the post. Five are run-of-the-mill politicians; the sixth a University of California professor. City Engineer Lloyd Aldrich is the strongest candidate Kenny has to beat.

Voters will pick their candidate at the same time they ballot on the recall. If the recall is approved the candidate with the most votes is thereupon elected.

BAITED AND BORED: Kenny, the only progressive, has served as municipal and superior court judge, state senator and attorney general. Last June he ran unsuccessfully for the seat of arch-witch-hunter Jack B. Tenney in the State Senate. He was red-baited in that campaign as on many previous

ROBERT KENNY
The yeast is rising

occasions, particularly when he held the post of chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America. He told the GUARDIAN last week:

"I've been red-baited for ten years. The first time I got pretty excited about it; now I find I have to stifle a yawn."

On expected endorsements ranging from far left to center, Kenny said:

"To my mind there's no such thing as a political untouchable. That the Democrats have thought in recent years that there are, has been their big mistake."

TRIPLE DRIVE: Aside from the L.A. mayoralty California progressives had these objectives:

- A minimum of 135,000 votes for the three statewide candidates: George Walsh for Secy. of State; IPP Chairman Reuben Borough for Treasurer; Mrs. Alia T. Washington for Comptroller. The minimum would assure the party's place on the ballot until 1952. Last week IPP officials told the GUARDIAN: "We'll not only reach that figure —we'll treble it."
- Special concentration on the Congressional race in the 14th CD, where Mrs. Charlotta Bass, publisher of the progressive Negro weekly paper **California Eagle**, opposes Sam Yorty, one-time head of the state's Un-American Activities Committee. Another concentration is the upstate race of Rev. LeRoy Fauntleroy for state senator.
- Campaign for peace.

ROOSEVELT & DOUGLAS: Spotlighted nationally is the effort of Democrat James Roosevelt to take the governorship from Republican Gov. Earl Warren. IPP leaders, though offering no opposing candidate, took the position that Roosevelt's stand on the Korean war "leaves him completely undifferentiated from Warren."

They were equally cool to the candidacy of Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas for the U.S. Senate. But candidate Douglas won praise from Kenny, who predicted she

". . . will get every vote Roosevelt gets and many more besides. The Congresswoman is a flesh-and-blood person with a record. She's gotten somewhere on her own power. She's opposed not' by an incumbent but by a synthetic character."

The "synthetic character" is Rep. Richard M. Nixon of the Mundt-Nixon Bill.

Florida: FCC won't enforce its own law

"With the press almost wholly in the hands of warmongers, and the Federal Communications Commission lying down on its job of protecting freedom of the airwaves, anti-war candidates in the U.S. in 1950 are in much the same predicament as anti-war candidates in Germany in 1940."

THAT was the way the Florida campaign looked to Stetson Kennedy, independent write-in candidate for Senator, running on a platform of "peace and equality." All seven Jacksonville radio stations had refused him time, although federal regulations demand that all political candidates be given equal opportunity. Democratic nominee George Smathers was broadcasting freely.

Kennedy first complained to the FCC on Aug. 2. The Commission replied by sending him a copy of the Federal Com-

(Continued on following page)

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munications Act. On Aug. 14 he filed formal complaints. No answer. On Sept. 3 he wired FCC for an immediate hearing. On Sept. 7 FCC asked for documentation of all charges. Kennedy rushed proof. Still no action, no hearing. He wired again on Sept. 20 and Oct. 3.

At last reports, with elections only three weeks away, Kennedy reported he was winning his fight to get on the air despite FCC silence. Meanwhile, he was stumping the state in person.

AMERICANISM IN MINNESOTA: Signers of peace petitions in Minnesota were publicly abused; some were intimidated; but last week word came that more than 2,000 Minnesotans had signed to put a peace candidate on the November ballot.

The candidate is Mrs. Susie Stageberg of Red Wing, running for lieutenant governor on the Progressive Party ticket. A veteran progressive, she was active in the Nonpartisan League, in 1922 ran for Secy. of State on the Farmer-Labor slate, and in 1948 joined in founding the Progressive Party.

Her planks are "peace and free speech." Concerning the status of both in Minnesota she wrote the GUARDIAN: "It is hard to believe that America could get this way." She added: "I am proud of our stalwart GUARDIAN and the firm stand it takes for true Americanism."

CALL TO COLORADO: Tillman H. Erb, Colorado's independent peace candidate, was stumping Denver with this message:

> Our country must practice democracy. Equality to work, to vote, to speak, to think, to pray for all citizens can only be won in a world at peace.

Specifically Erb calls for mediation of the Korean war and a UN that will "serve the peoples of the world," admit China and end colonialism in Africa. In Denver the Erb-for-Congress Committee was taking reservations for an "Eat With Erb" dinner rally Friday Oct. 20 at the Unitarian Church, 19th and Broadway.

FREEDOMS

'Everyone keep out,' U.S. tells the whole wide world

CABLES buzzed from the State Dept. to U.S. embassies and consulates everywhere: cancel all entry permits for all foreigners until further notice. The first fruit of the McCarran Law was to fence off the U.S. from all the world.

The law bars anyone from entering who has ever been a member (even for one day in the distant past) of a "totalitarian" organization. Last week immigration officials began enforcing it to the letter of their understanding of "totalitarian"—a word originally used by the Nazis to describe a fascist state. Ellis Island became a bedlam of indignant opera stars arriving for the Metropolitan season; even Toscanini was questioned about his political youth. How long the total madness would continue no one seemed to know. Since the law was patently designed to exclude left-wingers, and persons of fascist persuasion are the State Dept.'s allies all over the world, many wondered whether Washington had ordered the letter-enforcement in the hope of getting the law amended.

By the middle of the week nearly 300 persons, all with their papers in order, were held on Ellis Island in New York harbor for a thorough check of their entire lives. Hundreds more were on the high seas. Crews of many foreign ships were denied shore leave. Italy and the West German government protested to Washington. Others were expected to follow. The confusion in Washington and in all ports of entry was appalling. Then the "freeze" order went out.

"QUEER PRODUCTS": Most of the results of the total enforcement were preposterous. Fourteen Italian musicians on a goodwill tour under State Dept. auspices were detained and scrutinized. Their passports had been approved in Rome ten days after passage of the McCarran Law. Victor De Sabata, conductor of Milan's La Scala orchestra, had toured the U.S., in 1948 and 1949. In 1950 he was held on Ellis Island. Signorina Fedora Barbieri, 25, mezzo-soprano here for the opening of the Met next month, was held because she admitted attending a Fascist school in Italy as a child. (There were no other schools in Italy then). Dozens of other top Met singers are affected by the new law.

Many delegates to an Inter-American Press Conference in session in New York City were excluded, including its treasurer. Manilio Bettini, an official of the Italian Agricultural Ministry traveling under ECA auspices, was among those held. Twenty-three foreign delegates to a general assembly in New York City of the World Medical Assn. were prevented by the freeze from attending the opening sessions.

But conductor Sir Thomas Beecham and his Royal Philharmonic Orchestra had no trouble getting in. Sir Thomas knew the answers:

> "We're all Britishers, thank God! I had a queer product from the middle of Europe who got into the orchestra surreptitiously about 35 years ago. He agitated a couple of days and was thrown out on his neck."

A group of 14 Nazi-trained technicians were detained, but quickly released when it was found they had been hired by the U.S. Army.

Members of Franco's avowedly fascist Falange in Spain were to be freely admitted, it was understood in Washington. It was "argued", the N.Y. **Post** said, that

> . . . inasmuch as McCarran, an ardent advocate of aid to Spain, did not intend to bar Spaniards, Spaniards should not be barred.

PROTEST: Rigid enforcement of the law's immigration sections speeded preparations for a national conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in New York City Dec. 2-3. The conference call warned that under the law 3,000 foreign-born are faced with immediate deportation proceedings, 1,000 more with revocation of their citizenship, and 10,000 with lifetime imprisonment because they are undeportable. Thousands more will be denied naturalization.

Machinery for enforcement of other provisions of the law had not yet been set up. President Truman by the end of the week had not yet named the members of a Control Board for the registration of "subversive" organizations.

CATHOLICS TAKE STAND: Resistance to the law was growing. Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO and Pres. William Green of the AFL both announced that their organizations would work for repeal. The American Jewish Congress joined during the week with scores of other influential organizations demanding repeal of the measure. Walter Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, denounced the law; so did Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Calif.) who is also president of the California State Fedn. of Labor. Harry Bridges, president of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, pledged a vigorous fight.

The **Catholic Worker**, organ of the Catholic Worker Movement, called for cooperation with Communists in fighting the measure:

> We should give support to any Communists we know of in our acquaintance in their determination to resist this law. Remember, an unjust law is no law. . . It may well be that in the near future any true lovers of freedom and liberty will have to make a silent protest in an American Buchenwald. "To be silent in the face of injustice is to condone it."

Big decisions due from Supreme Court

IN the traditionally quiet Supreme Court last week three Justices engaged in loud exchanges with U.S. Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman in the case of Dorothy Bailey, government employe fired under Pres. Truman's loyalty order. Earlier the loyalty program was challenged by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Natl. Council for American-Soviet Friendship and the Intl. Workers Order, which are seeking removal of their names from the Justice Dept.'s "subversive" list.

Civil rights cases on the high court's docket include N.C.A.-S.F. head Richard Morford, Harry Bridges, the 11 Communist leaders and several "contempt" convictions for not answering political questions. The Alger Hiss appeal and that of Judith Coplon are also heading for the Supreme Court.

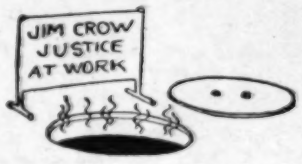
Army delays hanging of Negro officer

THE 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division in Korea is an all-Negro, jimcrow outfit. Correspondents for the Negro press have reported that it has been given the toughest assignments, the least rest.

On July 31, near Sangju, Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert Jr. of Co A, 30, from York, Pa., had been in combat for 13 days; for six days and nights he had no sleep. He was suffering from dysentery. He bore two wounds from World War II, wore a silver plate in his skull as the result of one. On the 13th day, still under attack, he had 12 men left. North Koreans had penetrated between an outpost line and the main defense line; Lt. Gilbert and his group were in the middle. A white officer (some reports say he was not familiar with Co. A's position) ordered Lt. Gilbert to advance. It would have been a suicide mission. Another officer gave a conflicting order. Lt. Gilbert broke up. He wrote his wife later: "I was shaken up beyond being able to control myself."

APPEAL TO TRUMAN: Gilbert was placed under arrest. On Sept. 6 he was court-martialed directly behind the front lines by an all-white court. No member of his company was permitted to testify for him. The officer assigned to defend him made no arguments in his behalf. Lt. Gilbert himself did not take the stand. The verdict: "Misbehaving himself before the enemy by refusing to advance with his command." The sentence: death by hanging. It was upheld by Division Commander Maj. Gen. William B. Kean.

The U.S. learned of Lt. Gilbert's plight when his wife, Mrs. Kay Gilbert, mother of two children and expecting a third, appealed to President Truman to save her husband. Overnight, protests snowballed. Individuals and organizations flooded Washington with letters and telegrams. Delegations went to the UN. The Army announced that the verdict would be delayed pending hearings. Mrs. Gilbert engaged two attorneys to conduct an appeal.



THE GOAT: From Korea came a letter from Lt. Robert E. Ellert, Lt. Gilbert's defense counsel:

> The behavior of your husband was beyond his physical and mental control. . . . The military authorities wanted to make an example of someone and through circumstances your husband was selected.

Lt. Gilbert wrote:

> They waited for a colored officer to be the goat.

The case is now before the Army's Board of Review. Demands are growing for a full investigation of the treatment and use of Negro troops in Korea.

Martinsville 7 setback

In Martinsville, Va., Judge Kennon C. Whittle set Nov. 17 and 20 as the days on which seven young Negroes are to die in the electric chair on a charge of rape. The sentencing came after a Richmond court rejected a plea for a writ of habeas corpus. The seven had originally been scheduled for execution in July, but nationwide protests won a delay. The men were arrested in January, 1949, and were convicted in trials lasting only six days. Gov. John Battle has refused to commute their sentences. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People announced last week the sentences would be appealed to the State Supreme Court.

APPEAL FOR DANIELS BOYS: From Durham, N. C., came an urgent appeal for funds to save the lives of the Daniels cousins, young Negroes convicted two years ago of murdering a white cab driver in Greenville. Only evidence against the men were confessions produced by the police after holding them incommunicado. The Daniels Defense Committee reports that $2,000 must be raised in the next two weeks to carry through a federal court hearing which will permit a full review of the case. Contributions may be sent to Nathaniel Bond, Treasurer, Daniels Defense Committee, P. O. Box 1601, Durham, N. C.

FARM

Veep makes Brannan sell-out official

FIVE months ago the President told the nation he would make the Brannan Farm Plan a major campaign issue in the 1950 elections. Last week the campaign was on and Vice-Pres. Alben W. Barkley was barnstorming the country from coast to coast. In Milwaukee he held a press conference. Newsmen quoted him:

> "I am not committed to it (the Brannan Plan) and the Administration is not committed to it."

Next day in Sioux City he held another news conference, denied he had said "Administration":

> "I said I was not committed to it, and the Democratic Party wasn't committed to it."

But all over the country headlines like the Denver **Post**'s appeared: "Truman Deserting Brannan Farm Plan, Veep Hints on Tour." Elmer A. Benson, national chairman of the Progressive Party, said:

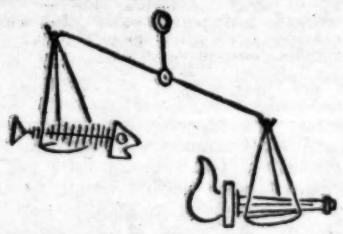
> "I am certain that the farmers of the

(Continued on following page)

(Continued from preceding page)

nation are deeply shocked. . . ' This is a terrible blow at the welfare of the farmers and consumers of America, who need protection now worse than ever from the ravages of wartime profiteering and inflation."

IS PATTON A PUPPET? To many members of the Natl. Farmers Union, what was even more scandalous than the Brannan Plan repudiation was Harry Truman's apparent capture of their president, James G. Patton. He had been courted. He had gone on a government-sponsored junket of Western Europe, sent home warm praise of Marshall Plan results which shocked right-wing CIO and AFL leaders on their tour inspecting workers' conditions



(GUARDIAN, Aug. 30). The White House door was open to him. He became a sponsor of Gen. Lucius Clay's "Freedom Crusade." He was appointed to W. Stuart Symington's Advisory Committee on Mobilization Policy, an adjunct of the National Security Resources Board. When the U.S. intervened in the Korean war, Patton quickly backed the move.

Recently Patton received a letter from Mrs. Reynold Locken, a member of the Raritan Local of the Farmers Union at Webster, S.D. Among other things she wrote:

Many of our leaders are no longer the militant torchbearers they once were. . . . What has become of us? Have we become mere puppets manipulated by the strings of a political party? Are we selling our souls and precious heritage for a dollar—or rather the promise of a dollar? Is any one of us still so naive as to think we can have parity at home while we use our iron heel to further crush oppressed people abroad?

Mrs Locken's questions were prompted by Patton's determined but futile effort to unseat Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, at its convention last month, for refusing to go along with the war program and sell-out of the farmers. Stover's organization was now in trouble. A Patton bloc had tried to seize control; an injunction to restrain them tied up the union's funds and files. Money was needed to pay court costs and expenses. A State Farmers Union Defense Committee last week was appealing around the country for contributions to carry on the fight; funds could be sent to Ida Rink, Sec'y, FU Defense Comm., Paton, Ia.

HIGH COST OF RED-BAITING: A rank-and-file movement was beginning to appear in other states. The first move came from Minnesota, where members complained that "a year ago the 'bosses' decided to shove a new president down our throats." Last week a rank-and-file committee in Wisconsin was writing to members:

We feel that the prime and basic mistake of the Wisconsin Farmers Union leadership is the acceptance of the disruptive policy of red-baiting. Scores of good, loyal members, some of many years standing, have been unceremoniously excluded. . . . We say that the intervention of the National Board in Iowa is a serious danger signal. We fear that if this becomes a policy, disintegration of our Union will take place on a national scale, instead of in just one state.

The Wisconsin people documented their repudiation of red-baiting. They pointed out that in 1947, when their state leaders first began denouncing communism, the organization had 16,000 members; in 1948 membership dropped to 8,000; this year it is under 5,000.

There clearly was a sharp fight ahead to keep the National Farmers Union from going the way of the CIO.

PEACE

World Partisans push plans for congress in London

REGULARLY the influential journal **Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead** conducts a reader poll on current issues. Its latest, on war, found 57% of Iowa farmers questioned still hopeful of peace through negotiation; 15% favored negotiations with the Soviet Union now, 42% thought helping the UN work out a peace plan was best. But since spring, when the same poll showed 55% with hope in the UN, those favoring a preventive war had risen from 3 to 12%. The journal commented:

Most farm people are worrying. So far, they think there's a chance for peace through negotiation. But they're less hopeful than they were six months ago.

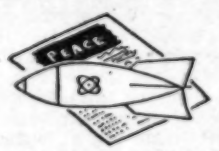
ERP HOSPITALITY: Hundreds of millions of Stockholm Peace Pledge signers around the world remained convinced that World War III could be headed off. They were looking confidently to the Second World Peace Congress to be held in Sheffield, England, Nov. 14-19. The British government had refused entry to foreign members of the congress' planning committee; they met instead in Prague, decided to go ahead with plans for the Sheffield meeting on assurances from Premier Attlee that the government would not try to ban it. But barring the planning committee brought vigorous protests. The Dean of Canterbury asked:

"How much longer must we suffer dictation from American imperialism? She dictates our currency, our trade, our armaments program. Now she apparently dictates our hospitality, for this is not an English thing to do."

Delegates to the congress have been invited from 132 countries; preparations are being made for at least 2,500.

In the U.S. it was announced that a Sponsoring Committee for the World Peace Congress was being set up with offices in Room 409, 135 Liberty St., New York 6, N.Y. Rev. Robert Muir of Roxbury, Mass., is its secretary.

WORKERS' WELCOME: Sheffield is a great industrial center and the heart of Britain's armament production. Local trade union leaders hailed the City



Council's decision, against Tory opposition, to allow the congress to be held in the City Hall. The District Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, representing 20,000 workers, adopted a unanimous resolution calling for support of the congress. Harry Wilson, secretary of the Sheffield Amalgamated Union of Foundrymen, said:

"There's no doubt it will have the full backing of the foundrymen. . . . It's a tremendous thing the delegates are coming to Sheffield and I've no doubt that both the workers on the job and the district committees of the unions will give all the help they can, because this is a very great occasion."

In London, playwright Sean O'Casey had a word to say for peace:

"Let Winston Churchill clasp the atom-bomb to his bosom if he wants to and make it his guardian angel—the bomb before me; the bomb behind me; the bomb on my right hand, and the bomb on my left hand—but we, the people, won't let it come within striking distance of us. We are too busy with life to allow ourselves to be interrupted by death."

UNHEEDED VOICES: Untold sorrow was foreseen by all U.S. peace organizations as U.S. forces crossed the 38th Parallel in Korea. Pleas from all of them that the line be respected went unheeded, both by the government and by the press. Even such voices as those of Dr. Thomas Mann, Bishop Walls, secretary of the Board of Bishops of the A.M.E. Zion Church and a member of the central committee of the World Council of Churches, and Dean John B. Thompson of the Rockfeller Memorial Chapel of the University of Chicago, were ignored in most U.S. newspapers. They spoke for the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives:

We propose a UN order for an immediate armistice in Korea; that the 38th Parallel be respected by all nations concerned as the limit of UN military action; that no undemocratic government like that of the Syngman Rhee regime be installed; that Korea be unified and given the right to determine its own form of government under the guarantees of a truly representative UN; and an immediate program of reconstruction under UN auspices and direction. . . . We urge assurances that Korea not become another Greece with political reprisals and concentration camps, but be permitted to work out its own destiny.

COLONELS IN SHORT PANTS: While peace was the overriding concern of millions, a public school in New York City was going military. An official directive to all teachers demanded that "a military discipline should prevail" in the classrooms; daily inspections "with military precision and with the class at attention" should be held; announcements would be called "orders of the day"; class officers would be captains, lieutenants and sergeants; the Marine Handbook would be the manual for gymnasium work, and "formal drills and military exercises" would replace informal games.

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PROGRESSIVE WOMEN'S DESSERT LUNCHEON with Mrs. Albert Maltz, Millard Lampell, Mrs. Narins & Mrs. Hughes. Sheraton Hotel, 19th & Walnut Sts. Everybody invited. Sat., Oct. 21, 12:30 p.m. $1.75 per plate.

MASS ELECTION RALLY with Charles P. Howard, John Abt and State candidates. Turners Hall, Broad & Columbia Av. Sat., Oct. 28, 8 p.m. Adm. 25c, tax incl. Everybody out!

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THREE BOOKS ABOUT WORKERS

Labor leaders and labor forces

By Elmer Bendiner

"THEY DON'T SUFFER. Why, they can't even speak English," said a coal operators' representative, speaking of the miners in dictating terms to them in 1898.

It was the language of booming, expanding American capitalism, too powerful to be discreet. It had the government unblushingly in its corner and the labor movement was valiant but feeble.

The attitude, the manner, the phrases were like those used in 1806 when a jury solemnly declared: "We find the defendants guilty of a combination to raise wages."

100 YEARS AFTER: The charge of criminality and radicalism stuck to the labor movement on into the 20th century—until the Wagner Act made unions fully legal. Yet the arrogance of a booming U. S. industry, unequaled as it took on the nation in the last century, has not lessened as it takes on the world in this one. Rather, it has stiffened with the years. In 1842 the closed shop was formally legalized in a decision by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

A century later, in 1947, it was made illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act.

How labor fought the employers, with the reformer's zeal and utopian cooperatives; with panaceas and political lobbies; with a class ideology but no unionism; with unionism and no ideology; with bloodshed, bargaining, heroism and betrayals is told in Charles A. Madison's **American Labor Leaders.**

FORCES MAKE MEN: The book carries the subtitle: "Personalities and Forces in the Labor Movement." This is no collection of anecdotes. The fire of John L. Lewis and Bill Haywood, the colorful corruption of Bill Hutcheson of the Carpenters are chronicled. But the book's emphasis quite properly is on the forces rather than the personalities of these men among others:

- **WILLIAM SYLVIS, the iron molder and early Marxist who, after the civil war, brought all American labor together for the first time.**
- **SAMUEL GOMPERS, who in his early years admitted that he was stirred by the Communist Manifesto and found the talk of militant socialists "a hope-filled alluring light in the gray misery of the New York sky." In later years he stood with big business even in opposition to anti-trust legislation, fought industrial unionism, turned the labor movement away from socialism and made of it a business.**
- **WILLIAM GREEN, who followed Gompers' business unionism.**
- **JOHN L. LEWIS, the brilliant, ruthless giant of the labor movement, nevertheless imprisoned in Gompers' conservatism.**
- **BILL HAYWOOD, the latter-day labor crusader who died a Communist.**
- **SIDNEY HILLMAN, the statesman of a labor movement that blossomed under the New Deal, the sole period when the U. S. government seemed even mildly sympathetic to labor.**
- **WALTER REUTHER, the relentlessly ambitious man playing on a nation's hysteria.**

- **HARRY BRIDGES, the principled leader, who has won the confidence of the longshoremen "to an even greater extent" than Lewis has won over the miners.**

TOO KIND? Madison's tone is so moderate, even gentle, that some readers will find fault.

Of Green, his sharpest comment concerns "the essential unoriginality of his mind." Considering his subject, his comments even on Hutcheson are mild: "He has the outlook and practices the opportunism of the aggressive businessman." Madison lets Philip Murray off by describing his "greatness" as "somewhat circumscribed by his conventional orientation."

Many more readers, I suspect, will find Madison's estimates judicial and balanced. Beyond that they will find in his book the outlines of American labor history—an exciting, hopeful story for progressives who grow gloomy these days at the spectacle of the CIO.

AMERICAN LABOR LEADERS, by Charles Madison. Harper & Bros., New York, $4.

The oil workers

Labor history on a smaller canvas and of a different sort is the **History of the Oil Workers International Union,** by Harvey O'Connor. O'Connor is a veteran labor reporter who worked on the **People's Press** and later for Federated Press. His style is fast, down to earth, superbly readable. He has no detachment about his story. It is the tale of a union and each of its locals, proudly published by the union.

It does not touch on the OWIU's position in CIO, where the union is counted in Murray's corner. It does not speak of Pres. O. A. Knight's service on the trial boards that expelled the left wing. The officers are rarely mentioned. The author concentrates on the rank and file, their fight for wages and conditions and against the discrimination suffered by Negro oil workers.

He cites the testimony of a representative of Local 229 who told a Labor Board hearing:

'No matter what they do it's common labor if a colored man does it.'

'Do Negroes do better work than whites?' he was asked.

'Not better, just more of it.'

HISTORY OF THE OIL WORKERS, by Harvey O'Connor, published by the Oil Workers International Union (CIO) 1840 California St., Denver 2, Colo.

Reference mine

A labor book of still another kind is **New York University's Third Annual Conference on Labor.** It is a compendium of statements by governmental authorities and semi-official spokesmen. It is a mine of reference material in a period when so much of official labor is concerned with the intricacies of preparing cost-of-living charts rather than with picket lines and demonstrations.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY'S THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON LABOR. Matthew Bender, Inc., 149 Broadway, $7.50.

DUGAN'S HISTORY LESSON

Buddhist discovers America

By James Dugan

WHILE our rulers are resisting the inevitable recognition of China, it can be pointed out that China recognized us in 502 A.D., somewhat before the arrival here of Secy. Acheson's forebears. In that year a Buddhist missionary named Hui Shen returned from a long walk—20,000 li, or 6,500 miles—to his superiors in King-chow, a dynastic capital on the Yangtse. He checked in with a report of the latest doings in the Buddhist province of "Fusang," which was the name they had for North America in the regrettable posterity of Amerigi Vespucci.

"Fusang," said the Buddhist circuit rider, was an interesting country which could be reached by walking to the extremity of Asia, boating across the (Bering) strait, and pounding the feet again through a boggy country (Alaska), down through a coastal enscarpment (the Pacific Northwest and California) to an agreeable hot land (Mexico). There Hui Shen had found a people who had an excellent tree, the "fusang" (the modern Mexican **maguey**), from which they ate green shoots, brewed alcohol, spun its fibres into cloth and made paper of it. The missionary brought back with him **maguey** cloth and a twelve-inch Aztec mirror.

Hui Shen had found the Fusang people receptive to Buddhism, and was able to report that many souls could be saved by a big missionary effort. He apologized for not walking to the eastern limits of Fusang, which the natives told him was rather wide: 10,000 li (or 3,250 miles), ending on a wide sea (the Atlantic). The wise Buddhist cardinals thanked Hui Shen and told him to forget it.

MORAL: Hope springs eternal: 1,148 years later some folks still think "Fusang" can be converted to Christianity.

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